than a square.

Liberal contracts will be made with those wishing to advertise for three, six or twelve, months. Advertising by contract must be confined to the immediate business of the firm or individual contracting.

Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Bespect, and all personal communications or matters of individual interest, will be charged for at advertising rates. Announcements of marriages rnd deaths, and notices of a religious character, are aespectfully solicited, and will be inserted gratis.

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTER

THE IMMENSITY OF THE EXHIBITION-NEW SIGHTS AND NEW SOUNDS-THE GRAND ORGANS-SPLENDID EX--DIXON'S CRUCIBLES-PLUMBAGO AND PENCILS-PEACE DALE'S SHAWLS AND CASSIMERES, &C., &C.

Special Correspondence of the Anderson Intelligencer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 8, 1876. . It is a constant exclamation from visitors to the great Exhibition, "I never thought it was so great." And the reason that it'so far exceeds their anticipation is because there has been nothing in this country before with which we could reasonably compare it. The grandest exhibition by any State in this Union has been covered by a single roof. Here are one hundred and seventy-one buildings, covering nearly eighty acres of ground, exhibiting every style of architecture, from an Esquimaux hut to the gilded halls of the Alhambra. No better idea of its immensity can be given than by the statement of a single fact. For more that three months I have every day taken a walk through the Main Hall, and there has not been a day in all that time but I have discovered something new, and every hour I find myself walking in alleys and lanes lined with rich and costly cases that I am sure I never saw before. The grand organ at the eastern entrance of the Main Hall has got to be an old friend. Each morning as I enter it greets me with its splendid melody, and at evening when I depart the grand anthem of "Home, Sweet Home," is my pleasant good night. In the Main Building there are two grand organs, one by Roosevelt, and the other by E. G. Hook Hastings, They are immense instruments-I think the largest I have ever seen-giving every graduation of sound, from the deep roar of the rolling thunder to the tiniest piping of the cricket; and yet so immense is the Main Building that both might be playing at the same time and the deepest diapason of one would never disturb the lightest harmony of face of the Peace Commission. The

Near the eastern entrance is a case of goods that would be an honor to any manufacturer in the world. It is the exhibit of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Co., of Rhode Island. This may be a name well known to established manufacturers, but let me ask how many of best wishes. the million of consumers throughout the hundred to five thousand dollars a piece. but nice, decent, wholesome, home-like looking garments, just such as any sensi- nial. Hoping to meet them there if ble man would be glad to see on his nothing happens, I subscribe myself, wife's shoulders of a cold winter's day. A respectable covering, within the reach of any ordinary mechanic, and more in keeping with our republican institutions than the costly gewgaws of Persia and Cashmere. Besides the exhibit of shawls, they have a lot of the finest worsted coatings, which are unsurpassed. There are no French goods that compare with them, and I sincerely rejoice at the great advance that has been made in the Uni-

ted States in this branch of manufactures. There is another exhibit which is worthy of especial mention, not simply because it represents one of the oldest and staunchest business firms in the United States, but because it has introduced in this country a comparatively new manufacture, which is destined to become one of the leading industries of Union. I refer to the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, of New Jersey. The fame of the crucibles manufactured by this great house has been known for half posed coming to Washington to see Grant, a century in all the mining and smelting districts in the world., But, it remained for the Hon. Orestes Cleveland, the present president and chief manager of the company, to create a new industry which has grown with such rapidity as to realize the story of Jonah's Gourd. A few years ago and the name of an American lead pencil was a reproach, to-day the finest lead pencils in the world are manufactured in Jersey City; not only are they manufactured, but they are manufactured with a rapidity and excellence that challenges admiration and defies competition. The history of no American manufacture shows such rapid advance. In five years from being comparatively unknown, these pencils have reached the farthest ends of the earth, and now, in point of commercial excellence, stands second to none in the

Schuyler, Hartley and Graham, of New York, have one of the finest cases in the whole of the Main Hall, The display of Masonic regalia, Knights Templar swords, &c., is exceedingly beautiful. In one end of the case is a life size figure of King William, of Prussia, and in the other, President MacMahon, of the French Republic. The heads are mag-invitation from the President and Mrs. nificent and the dressing superb, and in every respect the exhibit of this firm is visit Long Branch was the result, and worthy of all praise.

Near by the Remingtons come in with their arms. I would much rather see the metal in ploughshares and pruning hooks. I am afraid that the fight is getting knocked out of me. I don't take half the delight in swords and pistols that I did. A fine-threaded rifle doth not please me, and I can't get up an extacy on the most murderous Gatling gun. There's something wrong, I am getting altogether too peaceable for even these piping times. I'll have to slip over to the Government Department and see if



BY HOYT & CO.

purposes you find yourself looking on a

Chinese or Japanese exhibition. Here

lacquered goods, inlaid with pearl, fac

similes of the tables and boxes you find

in the exhibits of China and Japan.

While to a critical eye the goods may lack

the exquisite finish that distinguishes the

goods of the Orientals, still they are

well calculated to deceive. I expected

Lee or Wong Kow, instead of Vander

Luyt Hague, which I find inscribed

As a background to this admirable

exhibit is a screen of rare loveliness and

exquisite design, which may fairly be

ranked among the fine arts. The enam-

pictures, the beauty of which it is diffi-

cult to find language to describe. The

scenes are divided between the works of

Schiller. "De splended Knaap de Jon-

geling aun de Beek," of Schiller, is a

lovely picture, the soft blending of the

colors give it that sweet, dream-like char-

acter, which is the chief glory of some

of the finest pictures of the modern Ger-

man school. There is also a fine picture

from Schiller's William Tell. Goethe's

Mater Doloroso is magnificently repre-

sented, and there are two noble illustra-

tions of his Faust and Marguerite. In

them both the hideous character of

Mephistopheles is absent; you see noth-

ing but the young love dream of two

happy souls; the dread catastrophe that

immolates youth and beauty and honor

and chastity, and lays them in hopeless

ruin, is still far off, and love's rosiest

bowers, lit by the soft beams of the har-

vest moon, float on in rosy glory which

brings Heaven as near to earth as it is

The Scottish clans have crossed the

border and for the present have posses-

sion of the city. The McDonalds and

McGilveries, the Stewarts and McGregors

Caledonian games have been one of the

chief attractions of the week, and a finer

Scots it would be very difficult to find.

They have won golden opinions from all

Notwithstanding local rain storms, the

Yours truly,

HAYES SNUBS GRANT.

A Very Pretty Quarrel.

Special Despatch to the New York World.

"Shall Hayes openly indorse Grant?"

and consult some of the leaders about

his letter of acceptance. This purpose got out to some of his political friends, and they at once saw the danger of his

countenancing Grant openly. Wykoff, the Republican manager in Ohio, there-

upon assembled a council in hot haste,

which decided that the projected confer-

ence with Grant must be frustrated.

Hayes, having already gone to Philadel-

phia, the desired object was effected in this way: They assumed the responsi-

bility and persuaded Hayes' private sec-

retary to telegraph him that important

public business demanded his immediate

So the disaster was averted for the

time. - To-day a well-known Republican:

here, speaking of that ruse, said in sub-

stance: "You see we know that Hayes

if he came on here Grant would make

much of him, Shepherd would wine and

went back to Columbus. His omission to mention Grant or the Administration

in his letter of acceptance seriously of-

fended Grant, so much in fact that Mor-

ton and Conkling both wrote to Hayes

telling him of Grant's feelings, and urg-

ing him to make up. Hayes thereupon wrote a long complimentary letter to

Grant for Governor and Mrs. Hayes to

this invitation Hayes accepted. There-

upon Hayes' political friends were thrown

with protests that he mustn't go to Long

Branch. And a few days ago a dispatch

was sent to Hayes from a prominent Re-

publican here declaring in most positive

cumstances visit Grant at Long Branch,

for if he did Carl Schurz would draw out

his support, and he would lose a quarter

of a million votes. So Haves was in a

quandary and the dispatch that pressure

of official business will prevent his ac-cepting any invitations, is doubtless the

means taken to get out of it. The ques-

tion now is what will Grant do about

terms that he must not under any cir-

nto a pauic again, and he was besieged

eturn to Columbus.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

BROADBRIM.

the lot of living mortals to know.

above them, inc.

Intelligencer.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

VOL. XII---NO. 9.

Heathen Chines, this is gotten up with GEN. WADE HAMPTON. an intent to deceive. To all intents and

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. BY J. WOOD DAVIDSON.

From the Yorkville Enquirer

In the issue of the Enquirer, of date of January 13th, 1870, first appeared the subjoined sketch of Gen. Wade Hampton. written for the columns of this paper by a talented son of Carolina, who has since removed from the State. It was prepared to see over them such a name as Hang and published simply as a biographical sketch of an illustrious citizen of the State, whose name was an embodiment of virtue and valor; and was not intended to subserve any political or other

The recent nomination of General Hampton to the Chief Magistracy of the State, again brings his name prominently ranked among the fine arts. The enambefore the people, and attaches a deep eller's art is combined with the painter's interest to the principal events in his skill, the united result being a series of past career. We presume our readers will require no apology from us for again presenting in our columns the principal events in the life of one so much endeared to the people of the State, and Germany's greatest poets, Goethe and around whose name so much present in-

By birth, residence, education and character, General Wade Hampton is a South Carolinian. Perhaps no better representative man could be found-representative in that he combines in himself a fairer share of those better qualities of mind and character, of which Southerners are so uniformly proud, and upon which the genuine South Carolinian bases his individuality. He is a type or representative man of both section and

His grandfather-Colonel Hampton, of Revolutionary fame, and afterwards a General in the war of 1812—bore the same name. As a partisan officer of the forces of Marion and Sumter, he was noted for the rapidity, boldness and success of his movements. In the late war -that of 1812-he received the appointment of Brigadier, and served under Gen. Dearborn in the operations against hours of happiness, basking in summer

His father, Col. Wade Hampton, served as aide-de-camp with Gen. Andrew Jack-son in the defense of New Orleans. Thus three generations have served with

Lieutenant-General Wade Hampton the subject of the present sketch, was born in Charleston in the year 1818. He entered the South Carolina College in McGilveries, the Stewarts and McGregors 1835. His graduating speech was upon are shaking their bonnie pladies in the Tasso. The peculiar character of the man appeared while yet a youth, in his conduct at a great fire in Columbia, where he won the admiration of older heads by looking or a jollier set than these same which he exhibited. From his earliest boyhood he was noted for his fondness for hunting; and has enjoyed, from that time, the reputation of being the best sorts of people, and on their departure shot and the most successful huntsman

to their homes carry with them our very in the State. He served before the war in both branches of the State Legislature. The and capture Lynchburg in conjunction Peace Dale before? Blessed emblems of most reminding us of the terrible heated of the African slave trade. He was in peace are the beautiful shawls, which term. A few days now will bring us a the Senate at that time. Gov. Adams, speak to us of home; not dirty camel delegation of the most distinguished of in his message, had recommended the hair shawls, costing anywhere from eight the English Liberal party, and they may re-opening of that trade; and the combe sure of such a welcome as will make submitted a report favorable to it. Senthem desire to come to our next Centen- ator Hampton was a member of that committee, and was the writer of a minority report, which took strong grounds against the action of the majority. His treatment of his own slaves was always curred since the war. He is said to have | routed.

been the owner of a greater number of slaves than any other planter in his State. He married first Miss Preston, of Virginia, and second Miss McDuffie, a daughter of Gov. McDuffie, of South Carolina. His home, at Columbia, has That is the question that is just now been characterized as the "abode of threatening a serious family quarrel in the Republican party. A dispatch most superb residences in the United published a few days ago announced that States." This was destroyed by Sher-Grant had invited Hayes to visit him at | man's troops at the time they burned Long Branch, and he had accepted. A Columbia, in February, 1865. The house dispatch printed yesterday dated Columbus, O., announced that Hayes had a separately—one among the thousands of pressing invitation to spend a few days instances of violation of the laws and

of rest with prominent men East and rights of war, in the destruction of pri-West but that pressure of official business. vate property.

When the war of secession arose in would probably prevent him from accepting any of them. These despatches have 1861, Wade Hampton entered service as an inside history, as follows, the facts a private in Captain A. R. Taylor's Confully recovered from until some days after we are ruined, you will be destroyed. being well vouched for: When Hayes garee Mounted Riflemen, which did serset out for Philadelphia and the Centen-nial, after the Cincinnati nomination, he of Fort Sumter, in April of that year. informed a few intimates that he pro-

As soon as the invasion of Virginia made that State the theatre of the war early in 1861-and it became manifest that a general war was inevitable, he set about forming his command to take part in it. This command consisted of all three branches of the military-cavalry, infantry and artillery-and was known throughout the war as the Hampton Legion. This was organized at Columbia during the early summer, and went on to Virginia in time to join in the battle of Manassas—the Bull Run of the North-erners. The Legion bore with it a ban-ner presented by the ladies of his native State, which was destined to wave over many a bloody field. In the First Battle of Manassas, the Hampton Legion held the Warrenton Road against the brigade of Keyes. Overwhelming numbers bore them back a short distance, but forming on the right of Jackson's Stonewall bristance: "You see we know that Hayes don't amount to much, and we felt that gade, they did heroic service in turning the same on here Grant would make the tide of an almost desperate day. General Beauregard, in his official report, dine him, Chandler and the rest would spoke of the Legion with the highest be called in, and they would get pretty much what they wanted out of him." But the trouble was not over when Hayes went back to Columbus. His omission onset, with heavy odds, had driven the Confederates from the fiercely contested ground about the Henry House." Col. Hampton's horse was shot under him early in the action, and later he was se-

> The Hampton Legion took part in all the battles of the Peninsular, moving with Johnston's army up to the defense of Richmond. In the battle of Seven Pines-31st May, 1862-Col. Hampton was again wounded. Then came the Seven Days' Fight before Richmond, beginning with Mechanicsville and ending with Malvern's Hills, in which he and his Legion-already famous for its brilliant achievements, and already everywhere felt to carry with it the prestige of a legion of veterans—took a distinguished part. It was after the battle of Cold Harbor that Col. Hampton was promoted to be a

verely wounded in the head with a rifle

Brigadier General of Calvary. From this time-July, 1862-until the death of General Stuart-May, 1864-General Hampton served under General Stuart, who was Lee's first officer of cavalry in his Army of Northern Virginia. At Stuart's death, Hampton was advanced to the commander-in-chief of Lee's cavalry. But we are anticipating the course of events. Let us return to

er, in which he fell unexpectedly upon two squadrons of Federal cavalry, captured several officers and a hundred men, and all without any loss on his side. On the 11th, he made a successful dash upon Dumfries; and again, on the 16th, a still more successful one, in which he brought off a hundred and thirty prisoners.

In the splendid and eventful but varied perations of 1863, General Hampton did some of the most gallant fighting of the whole war. In the battle of Brandy Station his command consisted of the First First North Carolina Calvary and the city. Cobb, Jeff Davis and Phillip Legions— all cavalry and mounted artillery. The fight was obstinate and bloody. The character of the contest and the spirit shown by the Confederates, appear in the striking fact that every field officer to whom the command successively fell was wounded-Col. Baker, of the First North Carolina; then Colonel Young, of Cobb's Legion; then Col. Black, of the First South Carolina; then Lieutenant Colonel Lipscomb, of the Second South Carolina.

In Lee's Pennsylvania campaign, the cavalry had some of the most arduous service; and the gallant performance of the duties enacted of them by those try-ing circumstances, established for them that prestige which they bore into the memorable warfare around Richmond and Petersburg in 1864—a warfare, in its inequality of forces, and the heroism displayed in it, and its ends accomplished by daring and endurance, unparalleled

The important results of that engagement

are a part of history. The limited space

at our disposal here does not allow us to

in history.

In the grand drama of Gettysburgthose three July days of the riot of red for her to ask admission to the Union death-Gen. Hampton took part. What but she is, by the Constitution of the part he took appears in the effects upon the field and those which followed quickly after. Upon the field he was three by the terrific work that of the twentythree field officers in his brigade, twentyone were either killed or wounded. Soon after General Hampton-up to this time as a conquered province. In either cona Brigadier—was promoted to be a Major General. The Confederate government, made duly sensible of the services done, was not reluctant to accord to him its appropriate recognition and reward-pro-

To detail the many operations of Gen. Hampton's cavalry from the memorable days of Gettysburg to the still more mem-orable days of May, 1864, might come within the limits of a biography, but cannot within those of a brief sketch like

Upon the death of Stuart, May, 1864, General Hampton became the comman der-in-chief of the cavalry branch of

As a part of his grand move on Richmond. Grant sent Sheridan to deal some blows co-operative to that end. Sheridan was to take Gordonsville and Charlottesville, and destroy their railway connections, after which he was to move on resistance. Hampton's troops were forming across his route. On the morning of the 11th, the battle was fought, a battle hardly surpassed during the whole war in its determined and almost desperate daring. Sheridan was severely handled. and his expedition thwarted. movements on the part of Hampton brought these commands again and again in contact-at the White House, at Forge humane, of which fact we shall have Bridges and finally at Samaria Church, further evidence in events that have oc- where Sheridan's forces were handsomely us? Yet this is the course we must fol-

This brilliant achievement accomplished, Hampton was returning to re-join Lee's army, on the 26th of June, after three weeks of Herculean service, when a new task appeared for him. This was to intercept and damage Wilson's the very moment we are grossly outragcommand, who was ascertained to be en ing its most sacred provisions." His adroute from Staunton River bridge for vice at that juncture was: "Let every Grant's army. Fitz Lee was to co-operate man register, and cast his vote against with an artillery and infantry force placed | the Convention." and embarrassing pursuit for several days. The troops at Reams' Station adin Sheridan's calvary that they never the affair at Appomattox. Hampton took 800 prisoners. A summary of these operation, beginning on the 18th of June two days before he met Sheridan at Trevillian's—is thus given in Gen. Hamp-

ton's official report: "During this time-a period of twentythree days-the command had no rest, was badly supplied with rations and forage, marched upwards of four hundred miles, fought the greater portion of six days and one entire night, captured upward of two thousand prisoners, many guns, small arms, wagons, horses and other materials of war, and was com-pletely successful in defeating two of the most formidable and well organized expeditions of the enemy. This was accomplished at a cost, in my division, of seven hundred and nineteen killed, wounded and missing. The men have borne their privations with perfect cheerfulness; they have fought admirably, and I wish to express, before closing my reports, not only my thanks to them for their good conduct, but my pride at having had the

honor to command them." This language is characteristic of the man. Candid and generous as he is brave, none can be more ready to accord to others their due meed of praise.

Then came a few months of lull. Rest there could not be. That eternal vigi-lance which is said to be the price of liberty, is a veritable condition of existence in the face of such an enemy under such

The 16th of September is the date of

Both his sons, who were in service with him, were wounded in the same engage-ment—on the Dinwiddle Plank Road one fatally.

Soon after these dates, as the winter 1864 began to come on, the significance objective point-Sherman's movement became manifest, Hampton's work in

Hampton was brought in contact; and the latter succeeded in inspiring him tage to both parties. My old slaves are with some degree of that caution which cultivating the land on which they have Sheridan, in Virginia, had learned, after much experience to feel.

At this time it was-a few days before he evacuation of Columbia-General Hampton was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, which was a fitting recognition of such service as the governnent had received at his hands. The last fight of Hampton's command

was near Raleigh, North Carolina, just and Second South Carolina Cavalry, the after the Confederates evacuated that General Kilpatrick charged Hampton's rear guard. The Confederates turned on the Federal, charged and drove them back in confusion, taking prisoners, and killing and wounding some. In a general estimate of these military

services, we must not forget the magni-tude of the war. It is doubless a reasonable estimate to reckon that General Hampton saw ten times as much actual service in the fields as General Washing-

When the war was over, he that had been great in war, showed a greatness quite as honorable in peace. Temperate in all his views, earnest in every issue, clear-sighted when most others were confounded, he has spoken and written words that the future will cherish as words of wisdom, when such words were On the 20th of August, 1865, just after

public meeting of whites had been held in Columbia, General Hampton advised against any public movement until the general government had indicated its policy toward the State. He said: "The State is either a member of the Federal Union, or it is not. If a member then not only is it a work of supererogation United States, guaranteed a Republican form of Government, and she has the right to administer her government under imes wounded, and his command so torn such a Constitution and by such laws as she chooses. But if she is, on the contrary not a member of the Union, she must be regarded either as a Territory, or dition, the United States authorities are charged with the duty of providing a proper government for her, and I think the true policy of the State is to remain passive until such a government is given her, or is forced upon her." He then proceeded to show that Convention of the people and an acquiescence in every demand that Congress might make would not result in restoring the State to her proper relations to the Federal Government-a fact which has become patent to

good many since that time. On the 7th of August, 1867-two years later, when two conventions of our citizens had been held-he expressed the same convictions. After showing that the faith kept by the North toward the South had been Punic, he says: "I touch on these points only to show the mistakes committed by the South, when it conformed to those demands of the North which were interpolated into the conditions after our surrender. Our State marshaling divisions to victory, or lead-Constitution known as Article 13." Again, he says: "Has this policy of con-cession to unlawful commands been prodestruction-that Trojan Horse which has brought with it an Iliad of woes-to barter away the few rights remaining to truthful. low, if we accept terms which we know to be contrary to the conditions on which we surrendered, and which are in open and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States-of that Constitution which we swear to support at

In all his discussions of the difficult at Reams' Station. Hampton found Wilson at Sappony Church, broke his main line of battle, and kept up a hot natural lates and the state of the relations between the two races in the South, General Hampton has natural lates and the state of their identity of internever lost sight of their identity of interests. In February, 1867, addressing a ded further to the discomfiture, and the whole affair added laurels to Lee's cavalry arm, and inspired a degree of caution If we are unjust taxed, you will suffer; if Your prosperity depends entirely on that of your country, and whatever fate awaits the white people of the South will be

These are words of wisdom that the infortunate freedmen have been seduously taught to forget; taught by adventurers who grow rich upon the ruin of both races.

Upon the abolition of slavery he said: "The deed has been done, and I, for one, do honestly declare that I never wish to see it revoked. Nor do I believe that the people of the South would now re-mand the negro to slavery, if they had the power to do so."

His idea of the course to pursue toward the negro appears in these words, addressed to his former companions in Mood, the administrator of the executor arms, in the fall of 1866: "As a slave, he of John McKee. The suit was decided was faithful to us; as a freeman, let us in favor of the new applicants, and on treat him as a friend. Deal with him appeal the judgment of the lower court frankly, justly, kindly, and my word for was sustained, and the brethren from the gard to the States; this was never done treat him as a friend. Deal with him frankly, justly, kindly, and my word for it, he will reciprocate your kindness, clinging to his old home, his own country and his former masters." This was before the negro had been tampered with by party politicians.

In 1869, he gave the most decided expressions of his opinion as to the policy to be pursued—even yet pursued—toward the negro. This was his Oration at the Georgia State Fair in Macon, on the 17th of November. These are his words:

"The negro is undoubtedly better fitted, from his long training, his physical configuration and his adaptability to all the diversities of our climate, to make a Hampton's famous Beef Raid. This con- more efficient laborer than any other. sisted of first ascertaining that an im- Especially is this true when the labor is mense shipment of beef-cattle had been to be performed in the more malarial received by Grant at City Point, and were | portions of our country. Our object, kept East of that place a short distance then, should be to develop, to the utmost, and in rear of the Federal army; and of his capacity as a laborer. To do this, secondly making a dash around Grant's time is requisite, and we shall have to left wing, and driving off four hundred exercise great forbearance, constant pruprisoners and twenty-five hundred beeves. dence and steady kindness. 'We must This was beef enough, one estimate make him feel that his interests are inmakes it, to feed fifty thousand men for dissolubly bound up with ours; that high about six weeks, allowing a pound of beef prices for our products insure high wages for him; that we have no animosity to It was on the 28th of October that ward him; but, on the contrary, that we General Hampton lost a son in a battle. cherish the kind feeling engendered by early associations and old memories Let us be scrupulously just in our dealings with him; let us assist him in his aspirations for knowledge and aid him in its acquisition. Try to elevate him in the scale of true manhood, of civilization and direction—the importance and the and Christianity so that he may be better sponsionities forced upon him by his new position. In a word, convince him that we are the best, if not his only, friends, and when he shall have done this, we guished Congressional University of the House of Representatives, to represent the Democratic party in its efforts to reform. On the other hand, let the Republican Senate Virginia must be abandoned to perform a more needed one in South Carolina. we are the best, if not his only, friends, Beauregard was then in command in the and when he shall have done this, we guished Congressional Hebrewist replies

lived for years, and there has been a constant and marked improvement in their industr in each year since their emancipation, though they have not yet attained the same efficiency as laborers they for-merly possessed. I have promised to put up for them a school-house, and church, and to pay a porti n of the salaries of their teachers. Such a system, if generally adopted, would tend greatly to fix the laborers to the soil, and would, by adding to their content and enjoyment result in vast ultimate benefit to the land lord. That kind treatment, just dealing and sincere efforts to improve their condition, are not without effect upon them, is proved by the fact, gratifying to my-self, that I am on my way to Mississippi, by the request of hundreds of negroes, besides my own laborers, to advise them what course to pursue in the approaching election there. I am not one of those who believe that the mere possession of the rudiments of education makes a peo-ple stronger, better or happier; "a little learning is a dangerous thing," and unless moral education goes hand in hand with intellectual, the seeds of knowledge will be sown on a barren soil, or will not to be their candidate. Duty demands produce but thorns and thistles; but I that I should decline the proffered honor. will be sown on a barren soil, or will do believe that in proportion as you make all labor, other than compulsory, intelligent, you render it profitable. If this be true, we should educate the mind, which I cannot overcome, the at and the soul of the negro, looking at the question only in its material aspect and leaving out of consideration altogether those higher and nobler mo-

but the great truth which no laws can

telligence will teach him; not only his

lependence on the whites of the South,

The old slaves of whom he speaks, occupy his plantations upon the Mississippi. Several hundred in number—six or eight hundred, we have heard-they have never faltered in their fidelity to him. When the war was over and they were first made fully aware of their changed condition-freedom from slavery-freedom to go wherever they pleased—they all, without an individual exception, de-termined to remain with him. They called upon him, asking his leave to remain and work for him as they had ala slave-owner ever, in the history of the

We have now seen General Hampton as a boy noted for daring and generosity of right and humanity, although in a torch of a merciless foe-as sheathing his tory. sword when the Conquered Banner went down in defeat—as a planter, returning

In making this portraiture of Gen. essential nature of the case, are inseparable, because he is a representative man, they have assailed South Carolina. Ac- branches of the General cordingly, when we demonstrate his title and this in face of much that is condemnto admiration, our argument is not per- ed by thoughtful men of both parties. sonal, but public; and when we seek to defend him against malignant misrepresentation, our aim is to defend whatever is pure, true, brave, manly, and chivalrous-in one word, whatever is Southern -in Southern character.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE. Many of the resiodists, will remember the unrighteous suit instituted in 1865 by certain Northern Methodist preachers to obtain possession of the McKee property. It appears that Mr. John McKee, who died in this city in 1833, bequeathed his whole estate at that time, valued at about \$40,000, and consisting of lands, houses,
stocks, bonds, &c., to the Methodist
Episcopal Church. In 1844 the church pecame divided in the Methodist Episcothe church made no claim to the property whatever until the close of the war in 1863, when the city became flooded with carpet-bag missionaries. Some of these instituted a suit in the provost court, claiming the benefit of the fund. The suit was brought against Dr. James R. North put in possession of the estate.ern branches of the M. E. Church which order was granted in favor of the South-ern branch of the church requiring the unheeded, except in times of great peril whole estate and its revenues to be re- to their organization. turned to the M. E. Church, South .-Church. It has been decided, however, that the hands of the Rethat the will not only be presented with the edifice, but will be given by their
white heathers a suitable let of ground. white brethren a suitable lot of ground to which to remove the building .- News | and gloom, thoughtful citizens would de-

A SCHOLAR IN POLITICS .- Mr. Milton Sayler, the Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives, has some knowledge of Hebrew, which he studied when he was younger. He attended a Jewish banquet in Washington on July 13, at which he spoke a Hebrew quotation from the Bible, to the great astonishment of his heavers his speech being full of He.

On our part, we offer our candidates his hearers, his speech being full of Hebrew sayings, and containing a Hebrew poem. A Mr. S. Mannheimer of St. Louis, the author of a "Hebrew Reader

HORATIO SEYMOUR SPEAKS.

Duty Compels Him to Decline the

We give below Ex-Gov. Seymour's letter declining the nomination of the Democratic party for Governor of New York. He advances strong reasons for his action in this respect, and arraigns in a masterly manner the corruption and incapacity of the Republican party, showing that success will be easy for the Democrats with any other candidate. The Convention was called to re-convene in Saratoga upon the 12th inst. as soon as the letter was received by the Chairman. It is as fol-

UTICA, September 4th, 1876.
To D. Magone, Esq., Chairman State

DY DEAR SIR: The Democratic orranization which met last week, acting under misapprehension, put me in nomi-nation for the office of Governor of the State. This its members would not have done, if they had known facts regarding my health. For many reasons I ought While I am grateful for the friendly sentimenes which prompted their action, my declination is compelled, by obstacles months my health has unfitted me for mental or physical exertion.

My own opinion, confirmed by the altogether those higher and nobler mo-tives which should prompt us to do so. A longer experience of his new acquired freedom, and his acquisition of higher in-tives which should prompt us to do so. A longer experience of his new acquired freedom, and his acquisition of higher in-tives which should prompt us to do so. The longer experience of his new acquired freedom, and his acquisition of higher in-tives which should prompt us to do so. sacrifice my own purposes and needs to meet the wishes of my friends. I would not hesitate to uphold those principles in which I believe, or to promote the public welfare; but 1 feel that I should sacrifice the interests of the party which placed me in nomination if I should accept its action.

Even the superior strength of the party with which I act could not elect a ticket with the known facts that its nominee for Governor was unequal to the performance of the labors of that office. 1 could not conscientiously enter upon them. I cannot do my friends the wrong of placing them in false positions, therefore feel constrained to decline the nomination. While it is a great sorrow to me that I cannot on this occasion. ways done. Is not that a triumph? Has meet the wishes of those to whom I am deeply indebted for so many favors, yet world, received such a tribute of loyalty I am satisfied that my action will only and devotion? And why? Because he subject them to some present inconve-has been just and kind and true, to them. nience, which in the end, will prove to be to their advantage.

It is not an unusual thing to have a vacancy upon the ticket, nor difficult to as a legislator, true to his convictions | fill it. If the main action of the Convention will give confidence to our friends minority—as a private, ready—as a Colonel, earliest in the field—as a General, (Brigadier, Major and Lieutenant,) brave, dashing, firm and invincible; whether ganizations in Democratic strongholds would peril the success of the State and Notwithstanding local rain storms, the eather has been exceedingly close, alled, was the opposition to the re-opening Trevillian's Station, on the Central Railfield as fighting on his native soil he ed with the utmost harmony. The meming the amendment of the United States leaves his home to the pillage and the bers separated with a confidence of vic-

> Unlike the rival Convention, there was no exultant majority, no wounded nor ductive of benefit that we still desire to the pursuits of peace—as a master, desire to the pursuits of peace—as a master, bumiliated minority. The candidates pursue it? Are we prepared, for the sake of expediency—that fatal fallacy which has lured us so far on the road to seen him brave, just, earnest, courteous, their honor, or which were lasting in firm, merciful, and in all things, and their nature. While the Democratic above all, we have seen him manly and party is emerging from its embarrassments, its opponents are sowing the seeds of bitter controversy and strife. Even Hampton, we have felt free to express the agencies of a Presidential election our high estimate of his public services and private character, which, from the upon the man and measures of their own organization. I cannot think that there is a doubt of the result of the pending In discussing him, political enemies have contest. The Republicans demand the discussed the South, and in abusing him, restoration of unqualified power in all

> > The change of Presidents will make no change with their ruling minds, with their pervading organization, with their usages or policy. The warp and woof and texture of Republicanism will be the same under the Presidency of Grant or which it would be treason for anybody clear to said which his own party. Hayes. I wish to say no unkind word of either. The evils which afflict our coundents of Charleston, particularly the Meth- try, do not spring so much from gross corruption, for they can be laid bare and punished, but from the more subtle influences of pervading waste and extravagance. These will never be corrected except by the sharp conflict of parties. The election of a Democratic House of

ted by the Republican officials, which pal Church, and the Methodist Episcopal they would not have dared to enter upon Church, South: The Northern branch of if their party had not been confronted by a Democratic House, which made ex-posures that compelled and enabled Re-publican officials to punish gross wrongs. Does any fair-minded man doubt that if all opposition to the Republican party is crushed; that if every department is placed under its control; that those who Mood, the administrator of the executor hold extreme views will prevail in its councils? We have seen that one of without consultation with his fellow The matter, however, was not allowed to members. The Republican speakers in drop; it was brought before the joint the canvass appeal to the passions of commission of the Northern and South- their hearers in the spirit which prompted this revolutionary scheme. It is true, recently met at Cape May, N. J., and an | that some of their journals protest against

The Representatives demand uncheck Owing to the shrinkage of values and to the disastrous results of the war, the estate is not worth as much now as it was when first bequeathed to the church, but the vexed question has been settled, and the high-handed proceeding of the milicils of the nation. Its success will not cils of the nation. Its success will not tary court has been overturned and a enable it to pass or repeal laws without tardy act of justice done. Under this decision the colored people will have to give up the possession of old Bethel Church. It has been decided, however, publican party. Under our government,

Surely at this time of business distress sire such a distribution of power as shall make each political organization watchful to note, and vigorous to correct the wrong doings of its opponents. In this way only, can we hope to correct, not

On our part, we offer our candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and the majority of the House of Repre-

period, that it would lose a sense of all accountability. It was because the Republicans have thus power, that they have outraged the sentiments of their own partisans. It is because of the recent Democratic victories, that they begin to feel the necessity of commending themselves to the favor of the public. Will thoughtful conservative citizens check this wholesome change, before they have been confirmed in more vicious hab its, by tempting them again with un-

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries, and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

Citations, two insertions, - \$3.00
Estate Notices, three insertions, - 2.00
Final Settlements, five insertions - 3.00

I believe the people of America will not make this fatal mistake, and therefore I am confident we shall carry our State and our Presidential ticket.

I am, truly yours, etc., igned) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Bayonets and the Ballot Box.

rammatical circular of Attorney General Taft to the marshals of the United States in the different districts, marks another measure of usurpation and mili-tary force on the part of the Radical conspirators, who have resolved to retain possession of the government at the point of the bayonet if they cannot accom-plish their purpose by virtue of honest votes. If anything can arouse the people of this country to a sense of the grave danger to which they are now exposed, of having their liberties destroyed by military power and the strong mailed hand of partisan despotism, these gradual advances made by Grant, towards the iragooning of the Southern States, should suffice to reach their torpid consciences and dormant fears, and command prompt action to save the fragments of constitutional freedom, that remain intact by Radical spoilation. For the order of Taft, carefully and reluctantly expressed as it is, amounts to plain notice to the officials representing the United States military authority in the different judicial districts, that they are in effect armed with unlimited power to call on the soldiery, the militia and the general body of citizens, to carry into effect the dictation of Radical committees, and force the election of candidates who would be defeated if the popular will was left free and the polls were unchallenged by the naked in its effrontery and infamy, and worthy in all respects of the infamous inspiration which has sent it forth; that the hand which wields the bayonet shall supercede the hand wherein the honest ballot has been lodged; and that the minority which justifies Grantism may be strengthened and seconded by the open aid of the sword, against the great popular majority which is ready to repudiate Grantism, and which only asks a fair poll and an unterrified opportunity

has been deliberately issued in the teeth of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which pronounces the Enforcement law unconstitutional. That decision is, in effect, that some parts of the law may be in conformity, as others are undoubtedly in conflict with, the provisions and restaints of the consti tution; but that the sound and unsound parts are so intimately intermingled that the court had no recourse except to pro-nounce the entire law null and void. The Attorney-General has the hardihood to allude to this decision, and to say, in ffect, that the circular letter to the marshals has been issued in full knowledge of the purport of that lofty judicial ruling. But, with cunning appeal to the passions and issues of the past, which is the sole weapon and recourse now remaining to the Radical party, Mr. Taft endeavors to strengthen his interpretation of the powers of United States marshals, by citing decisions made by Caleb Cushing; when the latter was the Attorney General under a Democratic administration, and when the question applied to the arrest and remanding of fugitive slaves! This is the miserable subterfuge to which Radical leadership is reduced in the absence of all law and justice, and in direct defiance of a recent clear decision of the highest Federal court. The Attorney General attempts to bolster a else to refer to, and which his own party and himself would be equally prompt to cite, under different circumstances, as an evidence of the lawlessness and unscrupulousness of the Democratic party and

its officials of the old regime!

at the polls, to reject Grant's candidates on the 7th of November next.

Great part of the infamy of this docu-

ment of Taft's arises from the fact that it

But it is not necessary and it does not avail, to discuss the shameless character of this latest Radical emanation. It means war on the people; it is a plain array of bayonets and the drawn sword on one side, against the honest voters on the other. What will be the result of this martial order, worthy of Cromwell or Napoleon? and how shall its dangerous consequences be avoided or preven-ted? We hope people will not permit themselves to be excited, and that there may be afforded as little pretext and occasion as possible for any the part of the marshal and his posse, whether of soldiers or negro militia; but if this hope is vain, and the polls are barricaded and the voters dragooned, there is no course open except to refuse to vote altogether, and leave the House of Representatives to act with decision when the Electoral College meets, and reject peremptorily the vote of any State use of illegal power. If the Radical Senate should retaliate by the rejection of Democratic States, wherein the majority for Mr. Tilden was honorably won, the result will be a failure to elect, and the duty of making a President will then devolve on the Democratic House. Possibly Mr. Grant will seek to checkmate these measures of a people's faithful representatives to protect them in the exercise of their civil rights, by arresting the House and assuming for himself the robes of dictatorship. So much has al-ready been prophecied; that he would never leave the White House alive; that bayonets had put him in and it would take bayonets to put him out. So Cæsar may have his third term after all; but would not that be a righteous retribution upon Hayes for his cowardly and silent ssent to the violent and scandalous measures now being adopted to force his nominal election? and would it not be a good thing for the Northern people to find that the acts they had countenanced, for the murder of the liberties of the South, had resulted in the loss of their own rights, in the defeat of their candidate, and in the permanent erection of an irresponsible military despotism?

Two or three months will disclose the

endency and even the fruits of the latest bold usurpation of the Grant cabal. At present no man can say what effect on the welfare, on the institutions, and even on the existence of the Republic, these circulars and orders of Taft, Cameron and Chandler will produce. One reflection affords us consolation: that those who take the sword will perish by the